THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

E. ST. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

VOL. XVII., No. 851. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17TH, 1866. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₸ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—Mr. ARTHUR C. OLIPHANT is hereby author zed to sign our Firm.
GEO. BARNETT & Co.
9a 1367 Shanghai, Nov. 10th, 1866.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES MURDOCH YOUNG was adm tted a partner in our firm, from the 1st July last.
OVERWEG & Co.
1ale 1112 Shanghai, Oct. 8th, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE connection of Mr. EDWARD CHARLES ESSEX with our Firm has ceased, and the authority held by him to sign the Firm is hereby withdrawn.
GEO. BARNETT & Co.
2ban 967 Shanghai, Sept. 26th, 1866.

NOTICE.

I have established myself at this port as Commission Agent.
JAMES E. BUSH.
2ade 968 Newchwang, Sept. 1st, 1866.

NOTICE.—We have commenced business here as *Commission Agents and Merchants*, under the firm of JARVIE, HENDERSON & Co.
JOHN JARVIE.
GEORGE HENDERSON.
97, West George Street,
Glasgow, 25th Janu. 1866.
tf 553

REFERRING to above notice, we have established a branch of our business here, and in Yokohama, Japan, under the style or firm of JOHN JARVIE & Co., which firm Mr. JOHN R. TURNER is duly authorized to sign per procuration.
JARVIE, HENDERSON & CO.
tf 589 Shanghai, 25th August 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. AUGUSTUS ALLEN HAYES, Jr., and Mr. ETHAN ALLEN HITCHCOCK, who have hitherto signed our Firm, were admitted partners therein on the 1st instant.
OLYPHANT & Co.
jc7-67 273 Chinu, 26th July, 1866.

NOTICE.—The business of Messrs. JOHN FORSTER & Co., Public Tea Inspectors and Commission Agents at this Port, has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from and after 1st May next.
EDWARD W. LOVELL.
tf 706 Kiukiang, April 21st, 1866.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.
J. OSBORNE.
tf 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the cu-tomary conditions.
For further particulars apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to grant Policies against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.
TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building located on the British Concession at Tecchulin, Tientsin.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1859.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:
1.—On Buildings or on their contents.
2.—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.
For further particulars apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

INSURANCES.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000
In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

DIRECTORS.
GEORGE TYSON, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*
F. PORTER, Esq., (Messrs. Gibb Livingston & Co.)
A. J. HOW, Esq., (Messrs. Johnson & Co.)
F. H. BELL, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)
E. IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Bower, Hanbury & Co.).
W. PROBST, Esq. (Messrs. WM. PUSTAU & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.
F. E. GWYN,—*Secretary.*
tf 320 Shanghai, 29th Nov., 1865.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING
INCOME—SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM.

TRUSTEES:
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £6,000 in any locality within the Settlement.
Premiums are payable in approved drafts at 30 days sight (favor of PERCY M. DOVE, Esq.)
BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf 295 Shanghai, 21st Nov., 1863.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at the Current Rates of Premium.
DOW & Co.
31de-66 324 Shanghai, 1st January, 1864.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies of Insurance on any one Building with its contents, to the extent of £5,000.
W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf 619 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

NOTICE.
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned is authorized to grant Policies against Fire on Buildings or their Contents to the extent of £20,000 at this Port, Hankow, Kiukiang and Tientsin.
C. RYLEY
31de-66 325 Shanghai, 14th Feb., 1866.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Nagasaki for the above office are prepared to accept risks by first class steamers.
GLOVER & Co.
8jy-67 465 Nagasaki, 1st July, 1864.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Liability Limited.)
MARINE DEPARTMENT.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Shanghai for this Company, are now prepared to issue Policies on Marine Risks only, on the usual terms.
Losses can be made payable in Shanghai Hongkong, Calcutta, Melbourne, or London.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 308 Shanghai, 4th December, 1865.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company at Shanghai and Hankow, are prepared to grant policies against fire on the usual terms on any one building or its contents, as also on blocks of Chinese buildings.
For terms apply to
TRAUTMANN & Co.
11fe-67 442 Shanghai, 2nd June, 1864.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one Building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

INSURANCES.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £1,259,760 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.
For Terms, &c., apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.
TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IN CHANCERY.
In the matter of the COMPANIES *Act* 1862,
and
In the matter of the COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.

THE Creditors of the above named Company are required, on or before the 10th day of November 1866, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Solicitors if any, to Mr. WILLIAM HOPKINS HOLYLAND, the Official Liquidator of the said Corporation, at his offices situate No. 13, Gresham Street, in the City of London, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator, are by their Solicitors to come in and prove their said debts or claims at the Chambers of the Master of the Rolls at Rolls Yard Chancery Lane, in the County of Middlesex, at such time as shall be specified in such Notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Monday the 3rd December 1866, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating on the debts and claims.

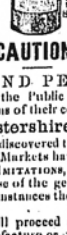
As it is proposed to pay a dividend shortly after the 3rd of December next, any Creditors whose claims are not received before the time above specified will be excluded from such dividend.

Dated this 16th day of August, 1866.
FRESHFIELD & NEWMAN,
5, Bank Buildings, London.
Solicitors for the above named Official Liquidator.
tf 292 October 27th, 1866.

NISSEN & PARKER,
ENGRAVERS, 43, MARK LANE, LONDON.

Bank Notes, Cheques, Drafts
CERTIFICATES, BONDS, SHARE PLATES.
Bankers and Merchants Account Books,
ALL USUAL PATTERNS SUPPLIED FOR
Joint-Stock Banks and Public Companies.
GENERAL EXPORTERS
To the East and West Indies, China, and South America, of
Saddlery, Fire Arms, Clothing, Plated Ware, Musical Instruments, &c., &c.,
For Sale or Consumption.
tf 737 Shanghai, 8th September, 1866.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS'
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE TO Every variety of DISH.



Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester May, 1851.
"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made"

CAUTION.

LEA AND PERRINS
Beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated
Worcestershire Sauce.
L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with SPURIOUS IMITATIONS, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged.*
L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of any infringement of their rights.
ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.
*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.
31de-66 672 December 23rd, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JULIUS BERNARD,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
AND
AVERAGE STATER.
Office
REAR OF FRENCH DISPENSARY,
Adjoining Messrs. REMI SCHMIDT & Co.'s premises,
FRENCH BUND.
tf 723 Shanghai, 9th June, 1866.

ENGLISH GARDENS IN THE EAST.

THE Fourth season has now confirmed the complete success of MR. CHRISTY'S Cases for conveying Fruit Trees, Vines, Plants, Flowering Shrubs, and Seeds, to the East, when shipped in the holds of Steamers like ordinary Case Goods. Mr. John Waterer, Junr., the American Nursery, Bagshot, Surrey, or Mr. Christy, 28, Pall Mall, London, are prepared to execute orders for gentlemen in the East, and beg to call attention to the list of prices and conditions. Fruit Trees, including Pears, Apples, Plums; Currants, Gooseberries, Peaches, Nectarines, Apricots, Cherries, and Quinces, Per Case, 10 Guineas.
20 FRUIT TREES, with ten vines, per case 14 Guineas.
ROSES of the best kinds, per case 15 Guineas.
RHODODENDRONS, and AZALIAS, &c., per case 15 Guineas.
GARDEN SEEDS, (various), per case 5 Guineas upwards.
The number depends on the size of the roots: the cases average 30 plants each.
All the above prices include freight, insurance, and all charges to any port where the P. & O. steamers call. The season for shipment commences about September, and ends in January. All orders must be accompanied by a remittance or orders for payment. The name of the agent at the port of arrival must be furnished to prevent delay in forwarding. Orders are received and transmitted by Messrs. REES GLANMORE & Co., Chapel Place, Poultry, London.
31de 726 30th June, 1866.

WELLINGTON
KNIFE POLISH.
SURPASSES ALL OTHER ARTICLES FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING CUTLERY, ETC.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Emery, Black Lead, Cabinet Glass Paper, Emery and Glass Cloth,
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE-BOARDS,
Silversmiths' Soap
For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, Plate Glass, &c.
SCOTCH, FRENCH, LONDON RUSSIAN, AND OTHER GLUES.

WELLINGTON MILLS,
Blackfriars Road, London, S.
26jy—67 689 May 19th, 1866.

Cordial of the Benedictine Monk of the Abbey of Fecamp.

THIS Liqueur which dates from 1510, is Tonic, Anti-apoplectic, Digestive, and of an exquisite flavour. The Salutary Plants of which it is composed are gathered on the Cliffs of Normandy, they possess all the vivifying emanations of the Northern Sea, and compose one of the best Cordials and one of the most efficacious preservatives against epidemic diseases.
Latterly the French Medical men have almost unanimously prescribed it for patients who by their gastric tendency were more subject to attacks of FEVER AND CHOLERA. May be had of
A. Logrand Aîné, at Fecamp.
HOUSE IN PARIS.—No. 19, RUE VIVIENN.
This Liqueur may be found all over the World at the Principal Wine and Spirit Merchants, Pharmaceutists, Confectioners, Grocers, and Dealers in Provisions in General, &c.
27ja 689 January 27th, 1866.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA
Is the great remedy for
ACIDITY OF STOMACH, HEADACHE HEARTBURN, INDIGESTION, SOUR ERUCTATIONS & BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.
It is the Physician's cure for
GOUT,
RHEUMATIC GOUT, GRAVEL, and other complaints of the Bladder, and in cases of Fever and Feverish Irritability of the Skin it produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms
A Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient.
Prepared by
DINNEFORD & Co.
Chemists, London,
And Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
CAUTION.—Ask for *Dinneford's Magnesia*, and see that
"Dinneford & Co." is on every Bottle and Label.
A. S. WATSON,—*Agent, Hongkong.*
23de-66 669 December 23rd, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BENSON, J. W., by SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

BENSON, J. W., by SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H. H. the MAHARAJAH OF BURDWAN.

BENSON'S STEAM FACTORY for CLOCKS and WATCHES, 58 and 60, Ludgate Hill.

BENSON, J. W., 99, Westbourne-grove, and 25, Old Bond Street.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the GOLD CASKET presented by the City of London to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the CASKET presented by the City of London to H. R. H. PRINCE ALFRED.

BENSON, J. W., PRIZE MEDAL, LONDON, Class 33.

BENSON, J. W., PRIZE MEDAL, DUBLIN, Class 10.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the CHRONOGRAPH by which the DERBY is TIMED.

BENSON, J. W., MAKER of the GREAT CLOCK of the EXHIBITION, 1862.

BENSON'S Watch Pamphlet, *illustrated*, on every construction of Watch, with their prices.

BENSON'S WATCHES are sent to all parts of the World safe by post.

BENSON'S WATCHES,—Gold and Silver, at 200 to 2 Guineas, in all sizes, from half to 3 inches diameter.

BENSON'S WATCHES, CHRONOGRAPH, KEYLESS, REPEATERS.

BENSON'S WATCHES, CHRONOMETER, DUPLEX, LEVER.

BENSON'S WATCHES, HORIZONTAL, CENTRE SECONDS, &c.

BENSON'S INDIAN WATCH, compensated for all Climates. Silver, 25 Guineas: Gold, 40 Guineas.

BENSON'S "EXACT" WATCH, for Extreme Temperatures. Silver, 25 Guineas: Gold, 40 Guineas.

BENSON'S CLOCKS for the DRAWING, DINING, and BED-ROOMS from 2 to 2,000 Guineas.

BENSON'S CLOCKS for the HALL, LIBRARY, and CARRIAGE.

BENSON'S CLOCKS for CHURCHES TURRETS, and STABLES. Estimates sent.

CANDELABRA in ORMOLU and BRONZE.

CANDELABRA in SILVER and ELECTRO-PLATE.

BRONZES d'Art by ROSA & ISIDORE BONHEUR, PRADIER, MENE, BARYE, &c.

JEWELLERY, DIAMOND, of ORIGINAL DESIGNS.

JEWELLERY for BRIDAL and other PRESENTS.

JEWELLERY, designed by ITALIAN and FRENCH ARTISTS.

SILVER PLATE, designed expressely for PRESENTATION.

SILVER PLATE for RACING, FIELD, or AQUATIC SPORTS.

SILVER PLATE for the SIDEBOARD, DINNER, and TEA TABLES.

SILVER PLATE for INDIA.

BENSON'S PLATE PAMPHLET, *illustrated*, contains 300 Engravings.

58 & 60, LUDGATE-HILL, 25, OLD BOND-STREET and 99, WESTBOURNE-GROVE.
Cap-1867 1026 October 6th, 1866.

TELEGRAMS TO EUROPE PER INDO-EUROPEAN, MALTA AND ALEXANDRIA AND MALTA AND TRIESTE LINES.

THE Undersigned beg to tender their services for receipt or transmission of Telegrams by the above lines.
J. GIBSON THOMSON & Co.,
Agents for Reuter's Telegram Company, (Limited)
Point de Galle, Ceylon, Sept 1st 1865.
tf 650

TUPPER & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON
IRON ROOFING, SHEDS, BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, &c., &c.
61 A, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
23de-66 671 December 23rd, 1866.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTIFICATION.

SWEDISH AND NORWEGIAN CONSULATE GENERAL.

Shanghai, 13th Nov., 1866.

THE Pilot Regulations for the Port of Shanghai agreed on by the several Consuls and the Chinese authorities, and published by the Commissioner of Customs on the 8th instant, will be considered binding on Swedish and Norwegian subjects at this Port, pending instructions from the Government.

Applications for Licenses may be made to the Harbour Master on and after the 15th instant, and the Regulations will come into effect on January 1st 1867.

F. B. FORBES,
Consul General.

31dc 1447

BRIGHT CHARCOAL IRON WIRE,

"STAR-BRAND,"

TO BE HAD ONLY OF

HEINTZMANN & ROCHUSSEN,

23 ABCHURCH LANE,

LONDON.

17no-67 1448 Shanghai, 16th Nov. 1866.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late Henry de la Condamine, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against the Estate to send in proof of the same on or before 30th instant.

JAMES TOD,
Administrator.

o 1452 Shanghai, 15th Nov., 1866.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held every Sunday Evening at 7.30, in the American Episcopal Chapel, Hong-que.

NOTICE.—Seamen's Church, Shanghai.—Divine Service is held in the above Church Every Sunday by the Rev. Moritz Kauffman, the Chaplain, at half-past 10 o'clock in the Morning, and 4 o'clock in the Afternoon.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held at the Union Chapel (Shantung Road) every Sunday Morning at 11 o'clock, and in the Evening at 6 o'clock, also on Thursday Evening at 6 o'clock.

NOTICE.—Holy Mass is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel near the French Consulate, every Sunday at 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning, and Benediction at 4 o'clock in the evening.

LATEST DATES.

England.. (*tel.*)..Oct.	24	Hankow,.........Nov.	11
Hongkong,.......Nov.	9	Nagasaki,........ ,,	12
Tientsin,........ ,,	11	Yokohama,....... ,,	1

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong,....... July 29 } Received via Marseilles
Shanghai,........ ,, 22 } Sept. 15th.

OPIUM QUOTATIONS

For the week ending Nov. 9th, 1866.

Malwa. Nov.—*New.*—*Tls.*	*Patna.* *New.*—*Tls.*	*Benares.* *Tls.*
10,—640 noml.	463 a 465	460 a 462
12,—460 ,,	465 a 466	465
13,—640 a 645	475	470
14,—640 a 645	469 a 470	470
15,—645	467	470
16,—660	456 a 457	460

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Date.	Time of High or Low Water.	Rise or Fall.	Wind.	Force.	I.	Bar.	Ther.
	h. m.	*ft. in.*					
Nov. 10 L.W.	9 53	14.06	N.	9	c	30.32	57
,, 10 H.W.	2.12	23.09	N. by W.	9	c	30.29	56
,, 11 L.W.	10.18	13.01	N.N.W.	8	o	30.35	52
,, 11 H.W.	2.32	22.07	N.	8	c	30.30	53
,, 12 L.W.	10.42	12.10	N.N.W.	6	o	30.33	54
,, 12 H.W.	2.57	21.11	N.	7	c	30.30	55
,, 13 L.W.	10.58	13.03	N.N.W.	4	o	30.35	56
,, 13 H.W.	3.55	21.04	,,	3	b	30.31	57
,, 14 L.W.	11.15	13.06	,,	2	b	30.37	55
,, 14 H.W.	4 15	20.08	N.N.E.	4	c	30.30	56
,, 15 L.W.	11.42	13.09	N.	3	b	30.41	56
,, 15 H.W	5.09	19.11	N.E.	2	b	30.39	57
,, 16 L.W.	12.54	14.08	N.	1	b	30.38	56
,, 16 H.W.	6.20	16.00	,,	2	b	30.41	55

Explanation.

F. Force (1 to 12). I. Initials; b. blue sky; c. clouds f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.—Nov. 16, "Express," (Br. str.) Whitelaw, from Ningpo; "Moyune," (Am. str.) Johnston, from Hankow; "Hirado," (Am. str.) McQueen, from Hankow; "Confucius," (Chi. str.) McCaslan, from Cruise.

Departed.—Nov. 17th, "Anita," (Br. baq.), for Yokohama; "Golden Star," (Am. ship), for Yokohama; "Neptune," (Br. baq.), for Foochow.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per str. "Corea," from Tientsin, Mr. and Mrs. Muirhead. Per Steamer "Singapore," from Hongkong—Messrs. C. Hammen, Mettler, Taylor, and Griffiths, R.N. Per "Kiangloong."—Mr. Mackintosh. Per str. "Nanzing," from Tientsin,—Messrs. Naukeville, R.N.; Meyer, Barter, and Beau. Per "Eliza Mary" from Hakodadi—Mr. Harrison.

One of the P. & O. Co.'s Steamers, with Mails, &c., for Europe, is appointed to leave on Sunday, the 25th instant.

The London Mail of the 10th Oct., due in Hongkong on the 24th Nov., and here on the 30th.—It arrived last year on the 10th Dec., per *Dupleix.*

The French Mail of Oct. 17th, due in Hongkong on the 28th Nov., and here on the 5th of Dec. It arrived last year on the 10th of Dec., per M. I. "*Dupleix.*"

The publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 3 p.m.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, NOV. 17th, 1866.

The case arising out of Clifton's bankruptcy, on which the judgment of the Supreme Court will be found in another column, possesses an abstract interest apart from that of the dispute involved. The circumstances are briefly that, in June 1865, Clifton borrowed Tls. 6,000 from the claimant Phelan, on the security of a Bill of Sale of stock-in-trade belonging to the former at Yokohama; it being understood that he was to remain in peaceable possession until he made default in payment. Clifton, having become bankrupt, has of course made default in payment, and Phelan claims to recover the value of the stock-in-trade, instead of its passing into the hands of the assignees. In a similar case in England, of course no question could arise; but the claim in question was grounded on a denial of the application of the 125th Section of the Act, inasmuch as that Act only came into force here,—through the order in Council—after the Bill of sale was given; and its provisions could not have retrospective effect. The Court refrained from expressing any opinion on this point, ruling merely that it was immaterial whether or not the Bankruptcy Act was in force at the date of the Bill of Sale; that the fact of its being in force at the time of Clifton's bankrupcy was sufficient for the case. The question is a purely technical one, but one of considerable interest, and in endeavouring to give it prominence we merely design to call attention to it, without venturing to express an opinion on its merits. The only general question involved is, whether it be right to apply, in a foreign country, a statute law intended for a different administration of justice, and, even in Great Britain, confined in its application to England alone.

Whether the spirit of criticism proceed from a laudable interest in the public weal, or from a persuasion that the blunders incidental to individual management, ought to be avoided by the collective wisdom of a Board; certain it is that every act of a public institution is examined and commented on with unsparing minuteness. Its good deeds are usually passed over in silence, as matters of course, but its errors are lashed unsparingly. The Municipal Council frequently finds itself in this position, and must, long since, have become tolerably callous to reproof. Its last weakness has been to bring forward, in the Mixed Court, a case in which the evidence of its principal witness completely upset the action. The Council sued one Shi-yoh-tao for $1,600, on an alleged agreement to pay $400 a month—whereas the Municipal Interpreter declared that no such agreement had ever existed. The Council had been under the impression that Shi was to pay this subsidy, for the privilege of police assistance in maintaining his monopoly of the sale of salt; whereas Shi, as was shown by their own witness, had never promised to pay more than four *cash* a catty, on the amount sold. The principal interest of the case, however, lies in its origin—the restriction on the sale of salt. Salt, as is well known, is a government monopoly in China, and a very heavy excise is levied upon its sale. But, until very recently, no such interference has been exercised with its sale in the foreign settlement. Dreading, apparently, an objection which it was out of our power to raise, the native authorities refrained from openly enforcing the usual tax on salt shops within the Concession, confining themselves to the surreptitious levy of such sums as they could exact. The consequence was, of course, the gravitation of dealers to this side of the city moat, as dry-salting and various other branches of the trade could be carried on here at less than half the outlay. Eventually, however, the injury thus wrought to one of the recognised sources of revenue was admitted, and an understanding was come to that the customary restrictions should be enforced here as well as in the city. Shi-yoh-tao was granted the monopoly, on the understanding that he was to pay the customary excise; and the Council undertook to furnish police assistance in repressing illicit traffic, for a consideration which they estimated at $400 a month, but which Shi asserts to have been only four *cash* a catty. However this may be, the refusal of the latter to pay the required sum has resulted in the withdrawal from him of police protection; his consequent collapse, and the installation in his stead of Lo-ching, who now enjoys the privileges of monopoly, on the terms to which his predecessor demurred. This payment of $400 a month to the Council, it will be understood, has no reference to the government tax—eleven *cash* per catty,—which he pays in addition, to the Taotai. He simply purchases, at this rate, the aid of the Police in suppressing the sale of smuggled salt at other shops, to his and the government detriment. On what basis he founds his calculation of profit—seeing that Shi alleges he only sold 10,000 catties a month—it is difficult to perceive. But Chinamen, in such matters, may generally be left with tolerable safety to their own devices.

The principle of a monopoly is of course bad, and opposed to the principles of trade which Europeans have learned by experience to be wise and advantageous. But, until we can convert the Chinese to the same liberal opinions, it is obviously unjust that we should nullify one source of their revenue, by protecting their subjects "on their own soil," against a recognised imperial tax. In the reign of Elizabeth, the sale of salt was a monopoly in England—on a much more iniquitous principle than in China. Complaint was then made in parliament that, for the benefit of favoured courtiers, monopolies had been granted, not only for the sale of salt, but of leather, coal and other articles of ordinary consumption; and to the present day salt is the object of a heavy Customs duty in India. Even the Chinese have had occasional glimpses of the impropriety of a tax bearing so heavily on a daily necessary of popular consumption. So far back as the year 360, we find the Empress guardian of Ho-ti repealing a war tax which had been levied on salt, though still sanctioning the levy of a local excise. But Vu-ti, about twenty years later, at the petition of one King-ching, appears to have removed all prohibitions on its sale. "It is true," says the proclamation, "that the prohibition upon salt is very ancient, and has, as it were, passed into a rule; yet all the dynasties do not resemble one another. * * * As for me, if anything appears capable to advance the happiness of my people, or to facilitate their devotion to the rites and the love of virtue, that is a sufficient motive for me to embrace it, provided it is consistent with reason. This appears in what was proposed to me by King-ching; so that, as soon as the proper regulations for preserving the salt pits are made, let the prohibitions be taken off." King-ching's reflection—"When, after having seen in ancient books, the indulgence which our kings had for their subjects, I come to certain books of modern date, where I find taxes upon taxes, I can't help saying with a sigh; what a difference there is between ancient and modern times"—seems equally applicable to the present as to those olden days. Still, so long as the tax of 10 *cash* per catty exists, foreigners can hardly refuse to allow its collection, without ignoring the principle that the Emperor has full right to deal with his own subjects on his own territory."

Summary of the Week.

A meeting of the Amateur performers of Shanghai has been held, at which it has been resolved to join their forces and constitute themselves a Dramatic company, placing their theatrical property at the common disposal of the members. Sufficient money has been subscribed to fit up for a short time, at the expiration of which the property would have to be sold for next a godown as a theatre; but a strong opinion has been expressed in favour of, if possible, erecting a wooden building at a slightly increased cost, instead of expending a sum in fitting up a godown to nothing. The meeting was adjourned till Thursday next, to enable the Committee to ascertain whether they could raise the necessary funds for the enlarged scheme—estimated at Tls. 6,000, of which Tls. 3,500 are already subscribed.

A meeting of members of the Gymnasium has also been held, at which a satisfactory state of finance was exhibited; the treasurer being able to place $250 as a Reserve Fund, after having paid $213.64 for new appliances. But though the monetary affairs of the Gymnasium are flourishing, the daily attendance is hardly commensurate with the number of members on the list. It is essential to enjoyment of an afternoon at a Gymnasium, that there should be a number of men present to join in the exercises, and stimulate each other by competition We are glad to learn that some "Shanghai games" on the model of the "Olympian" are shortly to be held, and have no doubt they will give a fresh impulse to this very healthy means of recreation.

Mr. F. B. Johnson has been unanimously elected Chairman of the Municipal Council.

There was some commotion in the opium market yesterday, in consequence, as was rumoured, of the disappearance of a large dealer with heavy engagements. A report was also current of the failure of a native Bank with heavy liabilities.

It was thought likely that the first paper hunt of the season would take place today, The cotton stalks, however, are not yet nearly all cut, and the country is consequently so blind that it would be impossible to find the scent. The weather is now everything that can be desired, so it is likely that the opening will not be delayed longer than another week.

We are glad to learn that there is at length a prospect of something being done to the Yang-king-pang creek. About Tls. 10,000 are required to complete the cleansing its channel and to reconstruct the bridges. Half of this sum, the English and French Councils have agreed to divide between them, if the Taotai will contribute the remainder. As he bore a half share of the expense incurred in the spring, there is little doubt that he will agree to this proposal. A robbery was committed last week in the city, which created some excitement amongst the inhabitants, and brought the Taotai in person to the scene of the exploit. The thieves escaladed the city wall, near Porte Montauban, robbed a house a short distance inside, of about $1,000 worth of gold ornaments, and returned by the way they had come.

A great fire took place in Hakodadi on the 29th October, upwards of 500 houses were burnt down, and all business was suspended for two days.

Mottoes.

From Standard English Authors, suggested for adoption by Shanghai Companies and Institutions.

For the "Shanghai Recorder."

"Barren, barren, barren;"
Justice Shallow in Henry IV.—Act 5, Sc. 3.

Nothing can come of nothing: speak again.
King Lear,—Act 1, Sc. 1.

For the Geological Papers in the Asiatic Journal.

"Smooth, solid monuments of mental pain!
The petrifactions of a plodding brain."
Byron, "*English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.*"

For Shanghai Adversity.

"You do not meet a man but frowns."
Cymbeline,—Act 1, Sc. 1.

For Shanghai Prosperity.

I am gone, Sir,
And anon, Sir,
I'll be with you again,
In a trice;
Like to the old vice,
Your need to sustain.
Twelfth Night,—Act 4, Sc. 2.

For Shanghai at Present.

"Hic vivimus ambitiosa
Paupertate omnes."
Juv,—Sat. iii, 183.

For Ewo.

"Which stood four square to all the winds that blew!"
Tennyson.

For the Mixed Court.

"And *pure* as monumental alabaster."
Othello,—Act 5, Sc. 1, slightly altered.

For the Supreme Court.

"That which hath no parts, and no magnitude,
But hath position."
Euclid's definition of "a point."

For the Lenton Troop.

"The terrified spectator cries in undisguised alarm,
I really can't distinguish which is leg and which is arm."
Bon Gaultier, Spanish Ballads.

For "Tenax."

"A cleaving mischief"—
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1039.

For the Author of the Mottoes in the "Recorder."

"Imitation is the sincerest flattery."
Old Proverb.

For Shanghai Actresses.

"As smooth as Hebe's their unrazored lips."
Milton's "*Comus*"

For the Ever-Victorious Army.

"They made themselves a fearful monument!"
Childe Harold Canto iii.

PROSELYTISM.

Both sacred and profane history record many instances of rapid conversion to Christianity. Nathanael, for example, gave in his adhesion to the new doctrine because he was seen under a fig tree; and the sons of Zebedee were convinced by a successful haul of fishes. Clovis and Constantine embraced the new faith because victory followed their promise to do so in the event of success. True, Johnson says, "that conversion will be suspected which apparently concurs with interest;" but there is no evidence that they did not remain good Christians to the end of their days. The Jesuits attained a wonderful success among the Indians of South America, from the sixteenth to the eighteenth centuries, but they were accused of too rapid conversion, in the sense of administering baptism with too great readiness, and were expelled the country. Within thirty years after the introduction of Christianity into Japan, by Francis Xavier, they boasted 150,000 converts and 200 churches. But we defy the most profound student of missionary or apostolic lore to instance a process of conversion more remarkable alike for rapidity and simplicity, than has recently been adopted by a catholic missionary at Chinkiang. An acquaintance with the weaknesses of human nature, has shown him that Chinese matrons like scent. Accordingly, to ingratiate himself with them, he carries a bottle of scent in his vest, from which he occasionally sprinkles a few drops on his collocutors, in the course of conversation. But the scent is only a means to an end—a blind to a scheme of proselytism, whose success has been unprecedented. The vest contains a second bottle, identical in form, filled with holy water; and having sprinkled the scent and absently returned the phial to its nest, he draws forth the sacred liquid, from which he sprinkles a few drops on the head of the child. The miracle is wrought; the conversion is effected; and eight thousand converts to the Christian faith sanctify this one bright spot on the banks of the Yang-tze. Verily the day of the Lord comes as a thief in the night. How much easier than the efforts of erudite theologians, to explain to adult Chinese a system they are incapable of appreciating, is this simple and expeditious method of saving brands from the burning. How much better than the painful denunciation of opposing sects, is a process by which the convert is relieved from the responsibility of decision. Missionary societies may give up the circulation of tracts as an exploded fallacy, and Exeter Hall rest happy in the knowledge that the heathen are being converted by thousands, without power of resistance, to the true faith. The present generation may be lost, but the next is saved, by this latest and most ingenious discovery of the age in the theory of proselytism. It has been beautifully said of "faith," that "its power will often shine forth the most, where the character is naturally weak"; and again, that "entireness and illimitableness are indispensable" to it; that a faith which "sets bounds to itself, that will believe so much and no more, that will trust thus far and no farther, is none." Never was the power of faith more beautifully illustrated than by the cruse of the Jesuit father at Chinkeang. A missionary who could believe in the conversion of children from Buddhism to Christianity by the touch of holy water, or that its contact can in the slightest degree influence their after existence, would certainly be capable of believing anything. We had always been under the impression that baptism was supposed to follow on conversion; but here the principle is reversed, and baptism is made the means instead of the end.

SMOKING.

If the Royal Author of "The Counterblast to Tobacco," could by some magic revisit the glimpses of the moon "and wake up in Shanghai, he would in all probability hurry back as soon as possible to the "World of Spirits." For, everywhere, he would see the sparkling gleam and sniff the detested scent of the weed that he so abominated in the days of his flesh. It is doubtful whether any community (except that of Hamburg) smokes more than the Model Settlement. Cheroots are here necessaries of life. They are in everybody's mouth. The whole population are, in this respect, worthy followers of the late Revd. Robert Hall, of whom it was asserted that he was always, during his waking hours, "smoking or preparing to smoke." We are not, like Bobadil, content with "a pipe of tobacco to close the orifice of the stomach;" but we smoke after every meal, frequently early in the morning, and generally far into the night. There are of course amongst us some non-smokers, but those are a conspicuous minority; and if we allow the moderate number of four cheroots *per diem* to each man in the settlement, we shall come to the conclusion that, on the average, eight thousand cigars a day or two millions nine hundred and twenty thousand cigars a year are smoked in Shanghai. This enormous consumption of tobacco cannot fail to affect the character and health of the community, and smoking assumes the dignified position of an institution, the importance of which only escapes our attention because we are so accustomed to it.

For our part, we are decided advocates of the weed. Its use has been proved to be in no way injurious to the mental powers; for amongst a host of other great thinkers who have striven "*ex fumo dare lucem*," we may mention as the first names that occur to us, Warburton, Pan, Newton and Milton. It is also an established fact that the use of tobacco tends to prolong rather than to abridge life, for it has been ascertained that the oldest inhabitants of every town in England are smokers. And if we smoke at all, the evidence of experience induces us to conclude that we can smoke nothing better than Manila cheroots. It is a popular objection to this tobacco, that the cigars are made up with opium; but the best authority on the subject of the weed, Andrew Steinmetz, says emphatically: "The Manila tobacco is produced in the island of Luzon, one of the Philippines. A common notion prevails that Manila cigars are made up of opium. I have tested them chemically with the greatest exactitude, and could not detect a trace of opium in any of its forms." The same writer, who certainly practises the doctrines he preaches, fixes his own consumption at one lb. of cigars a week! It is true, he says, that his entire experience is in favour of the mildest Havannah tobacco, but some allowance must be made for the climate

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which he lived and smoked. Every one is aware that we can smoke far stronger tobacco in England, than we can use with pleasure in China.

We are inclined to believe that its effects, as used here, are highly beneficial, as the only case where tobacco is injurious is when the consumer leads a sedentary life. Now, very few men in Shanghai can be charged with either the one course or the other. With a settlement whose members would delight Mr. Kingsley by their "muscular Christianity." Driving, riding, boating, racing and gymnastics all have their votaries; and the time spent over the desk during office hours is time devoted to very vigorous mental exertion; thus we all work hard with the limbs and the brain as well; it follows then that we may use tobacco freely with impunity, because we lead active lives, and the weed is a phreno-nisthenic agent, and produces plethora, unless we exert ourselves mentally or bodily. There are, of course, a few good rules for an excessive smoker to observe. He should inflict himself to copious and frequent ablutions in tepid (not cold) water. He should always, after "a heavy smoke," take a few lumps of white sugar before going to bed. These salutary customs observed, and he may consume as much tobacco as he pleases, assured that the great Goddess *Nicotiana* is a kindly and propitious Deity, and is well pleased when the fumes of sacrifice ascend to her nostrils, from worshippers in all lands!

An extra inducement to smoke, however, exists in this unsavoury clime, and it is the constant need of an antidote to the scents which are wafted on every languid breeze. One enjoys a cheroot at various times and on various occasions. We find it cheering in the hour of mental depression, when a vague feeling of home-sickness rises within us, and we are tempted to contrast the dismal swamp in which our lot is cast, with a cheerful English home. We find it solacing during those uncomfortable hours of suspense when news of Bank Crashes and Panics come by every mail; but if we are to realize the full value of tobacco, we must go into the Chinese city on a July day. Ennui and anxiety are *partially* alleviated by Nicotiana, but the noisome odours fly before her entrance, like night's murky shadows before Day's Harbinger!

VOLUNTEER RIFLE MEETING.

FIRST DAY.

The weather was tolerably favourable for shooting; a breeze across the course, which rather interfered with aim in the morning, lessening in the afternoon. The shooting was good and the competition keen as will be seen from the subjoined notes. The Taotai's prize, especially, was keen on by one point, with three seconds, against 35. The Claret Jug, up to the last, looked a certainty for Ensign Kidner who however, made a mistake in loading a rifle which he was unable to rectify until after remaining minutes of daylight had passed away, and he was obliged to fire his last shot in the dark, with a blank result.

Merchants' Prize,

Value Tls. 150,

Presented by the MERCHANTS of Shanghai, to be shot for by qualified Members of the Corps, with the Long Enfield Rifle at 300, 500 and 600 yards, 5 shots at each range. Entrance fee $5.

	300 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.
Sergt Pearson	12	15	10—38
Ensign Kidner	10	13	8—31
Hon. Mem. Turner	7	11	13—31

Twelve competed.

Taoutai's Prize,

Value Tls. 150,

Presented by the TAOUTAI of Shanghai, to be shot for by qualified effective Members of the Corps, with the Long Enfield Rifle, 300, 400 and 600 yards, 5 shots at each range. Entrance fee $5. The winner of the Merchants' Cup to make 5 points extra.

	300 yds.	400 yds.	600 yds.
Sergt Evans	16	18	5—39
Ensign Kidner	16	18	4—38
Sergt Pearson	16	15	7—38
Private Gilliflan	14	16	8—38

Seventeen competed.

A Claret Jug,

Value 15 Guineas,

Presented by EDWARD MORRISS, Esq., to be shot for by qualified effective Members of the Corps, with any Rifle at 300 and 600 yards, 5 shots at each range. Entrance fee $3. Competitors shooting with the Long Enfield Rifled to Corps will be allowed 5 points.

	300 yds.	600 yds.	
Ensign Kidner	11	15	—26
Sergt Evans	11	12	—23 (Em.)
Private Kidner	4	15	—19
Sergt Pearson	5	12	—17

This was won by Trooper Evans, as he shot with the Enfield and was allowed five pts.

Eleven competed.

SECOND DAY

The weather was very favourable during the early part of the afternoon; but during the latter part of the shooting for the Bankers' prize, the sun shone directly in the competitors' eyes; and the first range of the Instructor's Cup was shot under similar difficulties. The shooting was again good, showing a great improvement on the preceding, when the Challenge Cup, for example, was won by 25 points, against 38 last year.

Challenge Cup,

Value 100 Guineas,

Presented by R. J. ASHTON, Esq., to be shot for by qualified Members of the Corps, with the Long Enfield Rifle, at 300, 450 and 600 yards, 5 shots at each range. Entrance fee $5. To be won two consecutive years before becoming the property of the holder.

	300 yds.	450 yds.	600 yds.
Ensign Kidner	12	14	12—38
Sergeant Pearson	9	11	15—35
Private Fraser	12	13	10—35
Lieut. Cann	9	11	12—32
Trooper Evans	13	14	5—30

Eight competed.

Bankers' Prize,

Value Tls. 100,

Presented by the BANKERS of Shanghai, to be shot for by qualified Members of the Corps, with the Long Enfield Rifle, at 300, 400 and 500 yards, 5 shots at each range. Entrance fee $5. The winners of the Merchants' and Taoutai's Cups to make 5 points extra.

	300 yds.	400 yds.	500 yds.
Ensign Kidner	11	15	10—36
Sergeant Pearson	12	13	12—37
Hon. Mem. Turner	9	16	10—35
Private Wilson	10	16	7—33
" Fraser	11	10	10—31
Sergeant Harton	4	15	11—30
Trooper Evans	15	10	5—30

Sergeant Pearson, as winner of the Taotai's Cup, had to carry five points extra, consequently this prize fell to Ensign Kidner, nineteen competed.

Instructor's Cup,

Value Tls. 50,

open to all qualified effective Members of the Corps, First class men excepted. To be shot for with the Long Enfield Rifle in Hythe position, at 250 and 500 yards, 5 shots at each range. Entrance fee $3.

	250 yds.	500 yds.
Trooper Evans	16	13—29
Lieut. Cann	13	8—21
Sergt. Harton	12	7—19
Private Coulter	12	5—17

Fourteen competed.

THIRD DAY.

The shooting was hardly so good as on the previous days, though the weather was still favourable, there being only occasional sunshine and a light wind.

All Comers' Sweepstakes.

A Sweepstakes of $10 each with $50 added from the fund, open to all Comers, to be shot for with any Rifle under 10 lbs. and in any position at 500, 700 and 900 yards, 5 shots at each range. Hair triggers and magnifying, aperture or telescopic sights will not be allowed.

	500 yards.	700 yards.	900 yards.
Private Kidner	11	15	6—32
Hon. Mem. Turner	13	11	7—31
Gunner Anderson	14	12	7—33
Ensign Kidner	16	6	4—26

Eight competed.

Consolation Prizes,

First value Tls. 50, Second value Tls. 30, Third value Tls. 20,

Presented by the MERCHANTS of Shanghai, to be shot for by all qualified effective Members of the Corps who have never won a prize in China, with the Long Enfield Rifle, at 300 and 500 yards, 5 shots at each range. Entrance fee $5.

	300 yards.	500 yards.
Private Bishop	15	11—26
Sergeant Anderson	8	15—23
" Love	8	10—18
Private Gilliflan	8	9—17

Eleven competed.

THE CUSTOMS ARTILLERY.

A very unfortunate day was pitched upon for shooting off these prizes, as there was a strong and gusty wind blowing, which rendered accurate aim extremely difficult; but, some good scores were made by the competitors, notwithstanding—Sergeant Kopsch and Lt. Ste Croix's 41 and 40 for "The Sword," for example.

1.—A CUP, value Taels 50. Presented by the Customs. To be shot for by the qualified Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Gunners of the Battery, with the Regulation Carbine, at 150 and 300 yards. 5 Shots at each range.

Sergeant Kopsch.....26.
Gunner Lawless.....24.
" Anderson.....20.

2.—A SWORD, presented by Mrs. G. H. Fitz-Roy. To be shot for by all qualified Officers, Sergeants, and Corporals of the Battery, with the Regulation Carbine, at 200, 250 and 300 yards. 5 Shots at each range.

Sergeant Kopsch.....41.
Lieutenant de Ste Croix...40.

3.—A CUP, value Taels 30. Presented by the Officers and Sergeants of the Battery. To be shot for by all qualified Gunners of the Battery with the Regulation Carbine, at 150 and 250 yards. 5 Shots at each range.

Gunner Anderson...29.
" Lawless.....26.
" Vogeler.....24.

THE THEATRE.

At a Meeting of a provisional theatrical committee held on the 10th inst., Chaloner Alabaster Esq. in the chair,

Viewing the impossibility of arranging for and constructing a permanent Theatre for this season,

And the desirability of some outlet for the dramatic talent which the community is known to comprise,

And the confidence in future expenditure another successful season in even a temporary domicile must inspire,

It was decided:—

1. That the circulation of a subscription list towards a permanent theatre should be deferred for the present.

2. That a guarantee list should be at once circulated and guarantors' names solicited for a sum of three thousand taels (Tls. 3,000) to be applied in procuring and fitting up a temporary theatre.

3. That all profits on the undertaking should be made over to the guarantors to the extent of their guarantee, the surplus, if any, being given to the theatrical fund.

4. That the details of the scheme should be left to a committee to be elected by the guarantors, who should have the power to sublet the theatre for special objects, if it appear desirable, the proceeds of the performances generally, going to defray the cost of the undertaking.

The first performance will be given within a month of the list of guarantors being filled up, or sooner if practicable.

It is requested that guarantors will send in their names, specifying the amount they are ready to guarantee, to the undersigned.

R. W. LITTLE,
Temporary Secretary.

MINUTES *of a Meeting of the Dramatic Corps of the Infantry and Rangers, Shanghai, 15th Nov., 1866.*

Captain Markham, S. M. R., in the chair.

The circulars convening the meeting having been read:

Mr. A. G. Westall proposed, and Mr. Little seconded the following resolutions:—

1. That a Dramatic Society be formed.
2. That the objects of the Society be the maintenance of a theatre and amateur performances in Shanghai.
3. That the members be governed by rules and by-laws to be drawn up by the Committee and approved by the members.
4. That members be regularly admitted to the Society by election.
5. That the management of the Society be entrusted to a Committee to be elected annually.
6. That all theatrical property be vested in the Committee.

After some discussion in which Messrs. Markham, Alabaster, Merry, Davis and Groom took part.

These resolutions were put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Mr. Lucas proposed and Mr. A. G. Westall seconded—

That the following gentlemen be asked to form the Committee:

Mr. Alabaster.
" Groom.
" Little.
" Merry.
" Tate.
" Underwood.

After some discussion, in the course of which Mr. Alabaster proposed the addition of the name of Mr. Markham, who however refused to act—

The motion was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Mr. A. G. Westall proposed and Mr. Groom seconded—

That this meeting be adjourned till the by-laws be prepared by the Committee.

Carried with one dissentient.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman having been proposed by Mr. Hawes, seconded in several places, and carried by acclamation, the meeting separated.

THE GYMNASIUM.

MINUTES *of the Annual Meeting of Members of the S. V. Gymnasium, held on the 14th of November, 1866, at the Main Guard,*

Present:—Messrs. Maitland, Milsom, Stephenson, Pearson, Oliver, Harton, Kelly, Rice, Koch, Mackintosh, Crutchett, Pryer, Barnes, Bullock, Smith, and others.

Mr. MAITLAND having been requested by Mr. Oliver, seconded by Mr Harton, to take the chair, after a few introductory remarks requested the Secretary to read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were read and confirmed. The next business of the meeting was the hearing of the financial report for the past year.

It appeared that the amount of $213.64 had been expended for new instruments, $8.57 for furniture, $27.91 for coal, oil and wicks in stock, $92.60 for wages and incidental expenses. The subscriptions and entrance fees received amounted to $465, and the financial position of the gymnasium was shewn to be as follows:—

Are invested in Instruments	$695.09
" " " Furniture	63.57
" " " Coal Oil	27.91
Leaving in cash	403.27
	$1,195.44
Against Subscriptions, &c.	$465.10
Plus: balance on Subscriptions' account from the previous year	823.04
	$1,288.04
Less: amount paid for wages and incidental expenses	92.60
	$1,195.44

The accounts had been audited by Mr. W. T. Oliver.

The CHAIRMAN proposed that the Treasurer's accounts be passed, Mr. Kelly seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The following resolution, proposed by Mr. Maitland, seconded by Mr. Rice, was then passed,

That the amount of $250 be again lodged with one of the Banks for the ensuing year, to be kept as a Reserve Fund.

The election of a new committee of management was next proceeded with. The Chairman proposed that the committee of the last year should be re-elected. Mr. Bullock seconded the motion. Mr. Milsom, declaring his wish to retire from the Committee, proposed as an amendment seconded by Mr. Harton, that Mr. Maitland should be elected in his place. Mr. Pearson, seconded by Mr. Kelly proposed as a 2d amendment: the election of Messrs. Maitland, Stephenson, and Koch; the last named to continue to act as Secretary and Treasurer.

The 2d amendment was carried by a large majority. After some discussion about the means of obtaining a suitable dressing-room in connection with the gymnasium, it was resolved that an application should be made by the Committee to the Authorities of the Volunteer Corps in furtherance of this object. A vote of thanks having been passed to the retiring Committee, the meeting adjourned after the usual compliment to the Chairman.

ERNST KOCH,
Secretary.

J. A. MAITLAND,
Chairman.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.

November 9th.

Re S. CLIFTON, Bankrupt. *Ex parte* J. PHELAN.

JUDGMENT.

This is an application by the owner of certain goods under a Bill of sale that the proceeds of the sale ordered by this Court, should be paid over to him to satisfy the debt secured by such Bill of sale.

The Bill of sale is dated "Shanghai, the 17th of June 1865," it purports to sell "all the household and kitchen furniture together with the general stock in trade of the business now carried on by me (the Bankrupt) at the foreign settlement of Yokohama." The condition being that if the Bankrupt shall pay a certain Promissory Note dated the 13th April 1865 and payable on the 13th April 1866 for 6,000 Taels, then the sale to be void. There is a power of sale and also a permission, until default is made in payment of the Note for the Bankrupt to remain and continue in the quiet and peaceable possession of the said goods and chattels and in the full and free enjoyment thereof.

There is no inventory attached to the Bill of Sale and no evidence before me that the goods sold under the order of this Court sitting in Bankruptcy are the goods mentioned in this Bill of sale, and there is nothing on the face of the Bill itself that leads to the presumption that after-acquired property was to be bound by it—but it is unnecessary for me to go into this, inasmuch as the official assignee does not offer me any evidence either one way or the other that the goods sold were other than the goods mentioned in the Bill of Sale.

The official assignee, (no creditor's assignee having been appointed,) resists the claim under the 125th Section of the Bankruptcy Act of 1861, on the ground that, if the goods sold by order of the Court were the goods mentioned in the Bill of Sale, they were in the order and disposition of the bankrupt as reputed owner at the time of his bankruptcy, which took place on January 7th 1866, and that they were so with the consent of the true owner.

The evidence that the goods sold were in the bankrupt's order and disposition is that they were in his house and shop at Yokohama in which he carried on the business of a millinery and general trade, that he being the reputed owner of them they were taken possession of by the official assignee, and sold under an order of this Court, and the evidence of the consent and permission of the true owner is, if the goods sold are the goods alluded to in the Bill of Sale, the Bill of Sale itself.

The claimant by his Counsel Mr. Robinson says,—1st the 125th Section of the Bankruptcy Act of 1861 does not apply, because that Act was not in force in Shanghai, at the time the Bill of sale was given; but only came into force when the Order in Council for China and Japan, of 1865 commenced and had effect.

That, if even it was in force this Court may exercise a discretion to what extent it should apply the Act.

And lastly, that the goods do not come within the 125th Section of the Act because they were not in the possession of the Bankrupt at the time of the bankruptcy with the consent of the true owner, such consent having been given by the Bill of Sale executed six months prior to the bankruptcy, when the Bankruptcy Act was not in force.

To dispose of these two last objections first, I will at once say that I do not consider I have any discretion to disregard one or more portions of an Act of Parliament and only to put in force such portions as I please. I think I am bound to give effect to the whole of an Act of Parliament, and that the words "as far as circumstances will admit," do not leave me such a discretion as that contended for. Indeed it is only in very exceptional cases and when it is clear that circumstances will not admit of my putting in force an Act of Parliament that I should venture to disregard one.

As regards the consent of the true owner, I am bound to hold that once given, it continues until expressly revoked, or until there is some act done or supposed by the party giving it which amounts to a revocation.

With regard to the main objection.

I do not think it necessary for me to determine whether or not the Statute Law of England or this Bankruptcy Act in particular, was or was not in force in Shanghai prior to Order in Council of 1865. I conceive all that I am bound to look at, is whether *at the time this Bankrupt became Bankrupt the 125th Section was in force* and whether those goods were in his order or disposition by the consent and permission of the true owner. The case cited by Mr. Robinson of *ex-parte* Edwards in Re Prytereh L. J. 35, Bankruptcy II. goes to show that the balance due on a new contract was valid at the time it was given, is a sufficient consideration for a note subsequently given, although an act of Parliament may have passed, in the interim between the giving of the original Note and the giving of the other Note for the balance due and unpaid, declaring that such a consideration as was given for the original Note should not in the future be held a valid consideration.

I fail however, to perceive how this case is an authority for the position contended for.

The Bankruptcy Act of 1861 does not invalidate Bills of Sale, but the 125th section simply declares that if any Bankrupt *shall at the time of his Bankruptcy*, by the consent and permission of the true owner have in his possession, order or disposition any goods—no matter how obtained—of which he was at such time reputed owner, they shall pass to his assignees—now there is no question that at the time Clifton became a Bankrupt, the Bankrupt Act applied to Shanghai, and it seems to me ministerial therefore whether it was or was not in force at the time of the coming into operation of the Order in Council of 1865; and I express no opinion either one way or the other on this point, because no materials have been afforded me on which to form an opinion. Mr. Robinson indeed says that it was notorious the Bankrupt Act did not apply to Shanghai, and he also argued on the strength of what I am reported to have said in some previous case, that the statute Law of England did not apply to Shanghai until the Order in Council under which this Court was constituted came into operation. I did not however say that the Statute Law did not apply, but what I did say was in answer to a desire that I should take judicial notice of the general Statute Law of England and to this effect that, Shanghai not being a colony, but a city in a foreign country, I did not feel bound to do so from the Order in Council, unless evidence was given me that the Statute Law did bind British subjects within Shanghai.

There is no doubt that the goods were in the order and disposition of the Bankrupt at the time of his Bankruptcy,—that he had all indicia of property in them—and that he so had them in his possession as the reputed owner, and that, with the consent of the true owner. I regret the loss which the applicant must suffer, but I conceive I cannot do otherwise than declare that the goods pass to the assignees. As however the application was a bonâ fide one, I shall order the costs of both sides to be paid out of the Estate.

II. B. M. SUPREME COURT.

November 10th 1866.

HI-CHEONG *versus* OSBORNE.

JUDGEMENT.

This case comes before me on a re-hearing. It is an action on a Bill of Exchange of which the Defendant is the drawer and endorser. The Defendant denies that there ever was any consideration given for the bill. He says that the bill was drawn and endorsed under the following circumstances.—That early in the year he bought, as broker for one Dadabhoy, three chops of Tea of the Plaintiff, and he produces three sold notes, which he states were signed by the Plaintiff, after they were read over to him—that these notes state that the purchase was made on account of Dadabhoy—and that Osborne's brokerage was one per cent—that the teas were delivered into his, the Defendant's godown, because Dadabhoy had none—that such a course was not unusual—that Dadabhoy paid for a portion of them, by giving him, the Defendant, a Compradore's Order—that this order was cancelled by the Defendant, who gave his own Compradore's order to the Plaintiff—that the balance not being paid by Dadabhoy, he, the Defendant was asked by the Plaintiff to draw a bill on Dadabhoy for his acceptance—that he did so, but merely to fix Dadabhoy with a stated time in which to pay, and that Dadabhoy did accept it, but soon afterwards falling into difficulties, dishonored it. He further says that he was never asked for payment of the bill by the Plaintiff until just before the action commenced. It appears also that the Defendant was appointed Trustee of Dadabhoy's estate, and that he ranked himself as creditor of that estate for some Tls. 20,000, which he says included the purchase of the teas;—Dadabhoy's debt to himself personally being only some 700 or 800 taels, for brokerage on other transactions. He explains his claiming this large sum by stating that he did so for Hi-cheong and others, and as their representative. Hi-cheong's story is to this effect.—That although he knew Osborne to be a broker, and did not doubt but that he had a principal, he dealt only with Osborne—that he did not know Dadabhoy in the transaction, but looked simply to the Defendant, as the latter did not disclose his principal—that he never applied to any one else for payment—that his recollection of the sold notes which he signed as they were read to him, he not reading English, is simply that they stated the teas to be sold to Osborne, and the quantities, price, and times of payment—and that there was no mention in them of Dadabhoy or brokerage—that he pressed the Defendant for payment—that then the Defendant told him that Dadabhoy was the purchaser, and then drew and endorsed the bill sued on, which Dadabhoy accepted and dishonored. He says that he once met Dadabhoy in the Defendant's godowns when some of the teas were being weighed—that Dadabhoy did not speak to him or he to Dadabhoy, nor was any allusion made by or to Dadabhoy about the teas, or his, Dadabhoy's, being the purchaser of them. That he, the Plaintiff never authorized the Defendant to claim for him on Dadabhoy's estate, although when pressing the Defendant the latter told him that he was Trustee of Dadabhoy's estate and would get him a dividend. There is also another fact in the case, that the Defendant lent the Plaintiff Tls. 300 in June 1865, on a receipt signed by the Plaintiff, to the effect that he, the Plaintiff, would return the amount when Dadabhoy's estate paid a dividend. The Plaintiff says that he signed a receipt for Tls. 300, paid him by the Defendant, but that he did not know it contained anything about Dadabhoy or a dividend. From the facts stated by the Defendant I am asked to infer that no consideration passed from the Plaintiff to the Defendant for the drawing or endorsing of the bill sued on; while the Plaintiff, on the other hand, says that the teas were the consideration, for that he trusted Osborne and no one else—and that no mention was made of Dadabhoy—that he delivered the teas to Osborne, and that Osborne and no one else paid a sum on account of them.

Now it is a rule that a denial of the consideration throws the onus of proof on the party setting up the defence. It is for him to satisfy the Court that beyond all doubt no consideration ever passed between him and the party to whom he gave the bill. In this case the Defendant relies on his known character of a broker—on the sold note, stating that the teas were bought on account of Dadabhoy—that the bill was drawn simply to fix a time—and that he was never asked for money for nearly twelve months after the bill was dishonored. That brokers do frequently buy on their own account is notorious—that they are personally liable if they do not disclose their principals is equally beyond doubt. That they do occasionally take delivery of goods for their principals in their own godowns may be assumed, and it may also be taken that they are sometimes the mediums through which payments by the purchaser to the seller are made; but it is not pretended that brokers are in the habit of drawing bills on their principals for the purchase money of the goods bought through them, nor of endorsing them.

In the present case I have made up my mind, not without great reflection, to consider and view this case as if no sold notes were ever drawn up, or had been put in evidence. I am not satisfied whether their import was sufficiently explained to the Plaintiff, and I am not satisfied with their appearance. I may be wrong in allowing them thus not to influence my mind; but, while I do not wish that any view which I might erroneously adopt should injure the Defendant, I have a duty to perform towards the Plaintiff, and, as I have no means of arriving at a certain conclusion on the subject of

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my doubts, I think it fairer to both parties to relieve my mind of any consideration with regard to them. Putting them aside then, how does the Defendant's case stand. If the Plaintiff is to be believed, it is at best that of a purchase by an Agent for an undisclosed principal, who himself draws and endorses a Bill for the purchase money. It is the case of an undisclosed principal if credence is to be given to the Defendant. But then if the Defendant is to be believed why does he do that which is certainly not within his duty of a Broker; nay, he is inconsistent with such a character, but quite consistent with the account of the transaction given by the Plaintiff? It is impossible for me to know what was passing in the Defendant's mind when he drew and indorsed this bill. When a man puts his name on a bill there is only one presumption admissible, namely, that he is doing an act which he knows at the time carries with it a liability. It certainly is no part of a Broker's duty to draw or endorse Bills. There are fifty other ways of fixing a date or a term, and if he knew it was to do no good to the Plaintiff why did he do it? Again it is difficult to understand why, when Dadabhoy became insolvent and the Defendant became Trustee of his Estate, did he figure as the Creditor and sign the deed, and not Hi-Cheong? Moreover his duty as Broker ceased when the contract, if ever there was one, was concluded between Hi-Cheong and Dadabhoy and his right to his brokerage accrued; yet he never appears to have claimed his brokerage from either the one party or the other. Indeed every act of the Defendant is consistent with the character of a Principal and inconsistent with that of a Broker or Agent. He buys the Tea; he takes delivery of it; and he claims as a Creditor on Dadabhoy & Co.'s Estate for the amount of it. How can in the face of these facts say that he has satisfied me that there was no consideration for the Bill and that therefore the Plaintiff is not entitled to recover on it? On a plea of no consideration the Defendant is in the position of a Plaintiff. It is for him to satisfy the Court of the truth and justice of his claim; and if he fails a verdict must pass against him. In this case the Defendant has not satisfied my mind that the Bill given was without consideration. If because Dadabhoy's credit was bad, he did not declare him, he must suffer for it. If fearing that he would not be able to close the bargain and earn his Brokerage, he kept Dadabhoy's name as the purchaser in the background, so much the worse for him. If for Dadabhoy's convenience and with reference to his impending insolvency, there was an understanding between him and the Defendant, the Defendant must take the consequence; but this is clear that no Court of justice will assume that a party who puts his name to a Bill of Exchange is not liable upon it unless and until the evidence is clear, either that the consideration for such bill has failed or that none ever passed between the parties to it.

Brokers must be careful to maintain their character of intermediates if they wish to preserve the privileges which attach to it, and not incur the responsibilities which naturally fall on persons who fail to declare clearly and positively that they are agents and not principals. The verdict must stand for the Plaintiff.

IN THE COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL.

Shanghai, 13th Nov., 1866.

IN ADMIRALTY:

In the Cause,

The Master and Owners of the Str. *Willamette*, Libellants,

versus

The Str. *Plymouth Rock*, SIMMONS, Master.

JUDGMENT.

The Libellants bring an action against the *Plymouth Rock* to recover damages occasioned by a collision upon the Yangtsze river, on the 1st August last.

The *Plymouth Rock* has been arrested by the Court, and Messrs. Russell & Co., appear as claimants.

The *Willamette* was at anchor at the time, about one and a half miles above Beaver Island, and the *Plymouth Rock* coming down.

The Libellants allege that they had anchored their vessel at 10 P.M., on the western side of the river, the stream taking a southerly course. At 2 A.M. they observed a large steamer, which proved to be the *Plymouth Rock*. She was then about a mile distant, with her head across the river, and her engines stopped. Upon coming within hailing distance, some one on the *Plymouth Rock* hailed the *Willamette*, and directed that the helm of the latter should be put to starboard. This was done, and the helm was so kept, until after the collision, the *Plymouth Rock* striking the *Willamette* on the starboard side, carrying away that portion of the guard forward of the wheel; the paddle box; stripping the wheel and doing other damage, besides precipitating into the river 23 persons, who were drowned. Before the collision the master of the *Willamette* hailed the *Plymouth Rock*, directing that her engines should be reversed, which movement it is alleged would have saved the collision. The Libellants declare also, that their vessel was properly anchored; that the side lights had been taken in; that the mast head light was properly set; that a sufficient watch was kept, and, finally, that there was no fault or negligence on their part.

The Defendants admit the collision, but deny that the bend of their steamer was thrown across the stream, as alleged, and that the side lights of the *Willamette* had been taken in. They allege in substance that the side lights of the *Willamette* were set; that smoke was coming out from her stacks; that she was in the fairway, and that they were led to believe that the *Willamette* was running. The lights, moreover, were moving, as if the helm was being put first one way, then the other. When Capt. Simmons came on deck, the *Willamette* was a mile off and her lights all visible. The *Plymouth Rock* had been stopped by the pilot, who had seen first a red light, then a green one, and was uncertain as to the course of the steamer ahead. The helm of the *Plymouth Rock* was at once put to port by Capt. Simmons, according to rule, and the engine started. After a few moments the red light of the *Willamette* disappeared, as if she had swung around to cross the bows of the *Plymouth Rock*. The *Plymouth Rock* was stopped, but upon the reappearance of the red light, the engine was again started, the helm being still aport. Again the red light disappeared, and as a collision had become imminent, everything was done, by reversing the helm, and the engine of the *Plymouth Rock*, to avoid it. The Defendants further allege that their steamer was properly officered and manned, and a competent watch set, and every care and precaution taken by them; that had the usual lights been shown upon the *Willamette*, the collision would not have occurred, and even had there been no lights shown, as the night was clear, they would have had no difficulty in avoiding the *Willamette*. They therefore claim that the collision was owing to the culpable negligence of those in charge of the *Willamette*, and ask that the libel be dismissed.

It is to be determined, first, whether there was fault on the part of the Libellants' vessel. The foregoing statement indicates that this question will be determined by the conclusion as to the side lights. The other allegations, viz; that the *Willamette* was in the fairway and that smoke was issuing from her stacks, could not have been meant as allegation of fault, but as explanatory of the action of those navigating the *Plymouth Rock*. The statement of the Defendants' themselves, as to the state of the night, the width of the channel, &c., bears out this view, while, in point of fact, it was shown the *Willamette* was well in shore. Touching the lights, there is the positive evidence of the master of the *Willamette*, McLeod, who says that upon anchoring he gave orders to have them taken in; that he saw his orders carried out, and that they were not set again before the collision. The mate of the *Willamette* gives similar evidence, as do quarter-masters Le Cruez, and Corpes. The master further avers that he had but one set of side lights, and that these are on board now.

On the other side, Capt. Simmons is positive that he saw colored side lights, on the *Willamette*, and the green light so late as a few moments before the collision. It is proved also, that just before the collision when he found that the *Willamette* was anchored, he hailed her, asking why the side lights were set. The pilot says that he saw the red light, three or four miles off and the green and red lights, at the same, and at different times afterwards, and the green one just before the collision.

Mr. Duncan, Engineer of the *Plymouth Rock*, went for a moment from the Engine room, on the main deck, to the gangway, and saw lights, one of which was red. Mr. Blanchard, a quartermaster, was at the wheel, and saw three lights ahead. One was red. He could not swear to the color of the others, but remarked that, on a clear moonlight night, as this was, a green light shows white.

Considering this evidence, it would seem that the side lights were not set, for that of the Libellants is very certain, and there is not room for mistake on their part; while that of the respondents is less positive, and it is not difficult to conceive how they could be mistaken.

The following evidence of those who saw lights, but did not distinguish any colored ones, tells further, and it seems to me strongly against the Respondents.

Mr. Chesterton, the third mate of the *Plymouth Rock*, who was on watch on the forward part of the vessel, saw a bright mast head light, and a light on the forecastle, but no red or green light. He admits, however, that he made a statement that he thought the lower light was red one. Mr. Wells, quartermaster, was in the chains, throwing the lead; he saw two or three lights on the *Willamette*, in position as if the vessel was running, but he saw no colored lights. Mr. Provost, 1st Assistant Engineer of the *Plymouth Rock*, was on duty in the engine room, and saw from the gangway, lights ahead, but does not recollect that he saw any colored lights.

The circumstances, moreover, have a bearing in the same direction. For instance, to account for the alternate appearance, and disappearance of the supposed side lights, it is necessary to suppose that the *Willamette* sheered to her anchor sufficiently to cause the effect. It would seem, however, that the *Willamette* having several junks sailing astern, could hardly sheer so much. She was anchored in the inside of a great bend, the soundings showing only about five fathoms of water at the point, while on the opposite side, the stream is marked ten fathoms.

There is no island, or other obstruction shown upon the chart, and nothing in the formation of the river which would seem likely to occasion eddies, while the evidence is that the current was strong.

On the other hand, the alternate appearance and disappearance of the lights may be explained in two ways, either by supposing that they were in the hands of soldiers or others, who were moving around with them, or that they were in the engine room, or elsewhere on the main deck, which is open, clear from the bow to a cabin at the stern. The forward between decks of the *Willamette* has several very large ports on each side, so that lights on the main decks would have been sometimes visible, and sometimes shut off from the *Plymouth Rock* as she came round the bend, and again, the red color might have been occasioned by the use of the usual Chinese paper lanterns, or by the steam and smoke of the main deck. That a green color was seen, seems inexplicable, and it would appear more likely that the position of the assumed green light gave such an impression that the color was not particularly noted.

It may be urged that the *Willamette* cannot be held blameless, inasmuch as lights were exhibited by her, which deceived the persons navigating the *Plymouth Rock*.

It would be an extraordinary doctrine to advance that no lights, excepting the mast-head light should be exhibited on a steamer at anchor. Indeed, the greater number of lights shown, excepting always the side lights, the less danger would there seem to be of collision, and no rule would be so likely to be disregarded as one that would require lights which by chance might deceive, to be extinguished at once upon the fall of the anchor.

While, for these reasons, I hold that the *Willamette* was blameless, I am unable to acquit the *Plymouth Rock*.

Article XVI of the Act of Congress approved April 29th, 1864, fixing certain "Rules and "Regulations for preventing Collisions on the water," provides that "every steam-ship when "approaching another ship, so as to involve "risk of collision, shall slacken her speed, or if "necessary stop and reverse."

This rule is not an arbitrary one. If there was no such requirement of law, the careful navigator would establish it for himself, as the simplest and most necessary precaution.

In this case the whole evidence indicates that there was risk for the *Plymouth Rock* in going ahead. Her pilot recognized the risk, in stopping his vessel, a mile away from the *Willamette*. The master should have recognized it when he found that the *Willamette* was sheering so strongly. It is difficult, too, to understand why, having seen the *Willamette* five miles away, the navigators of the *Plymouth Rock* did not notice that she was stationary. It would seem that her position in reference to the bend in the river, had it been taken into consideration, would have indicated that she was not in motion. It is difficult, too, to believe that the lights on the *Willamette* would have caused any misconception, had they been carefully examined.

Having thus determined that while there was no fault on the part of the vessel at anchor, and that the *Plymouth Rock* cannot be held blameless, it remains only to assess the damages to be paid by the Respondents.

The particulars of the Libellants' claim, as stated in the libel, were

For damages to steamer *Willamette*	Tls. 15,000
Baggage, clothing, furniture, apparel, effects of crew and passengers	" 2,050
Loss of steamer's services, and expenses in consequence thereof	" 3,333
Specie lost	" 1,269
Dollars lost $455	
Coals lost 386	
Provisions 78	
Commutation for 24 lives lost	Tls. 18,000

Of these items, the Libellants have withdrawn, for the time, all excepting those for damages to the steamer, for loss of her services, and for coals lost.

It is in evidence, that the surveyors estimate the cost of repairs in round numbers, at Tls. 9,000—while Messrs. S. C. Farnham & Co., have tendered to execute the repairs of all visible damages, for Tls. 3,500. The surveyors, however, say, that the *Willamette* should be docked, and the bottom examined, and the evidence otherwise indicates that her hull is probably injured. It will be better, therefore, for the Libellants to repair the damage done to their vessel in the collision, and present a statement of cost to the Court, which may be passed upon, if disputed by the Respondents.

No evidence is offered touching the claim for loss of services, to show the actual loss thus incurred, or to show the market value of the services of the vessel; but there is evidence to the amount of the portage bill of the steamer. No movement has been made however to effect the repairs, and as they might have been completed in one and a half months' time I award as damages under this head, one and a half times the amount of the portage bill for one month, say, in all, $882, Mex.

The evidence touching the coal lost, is insufficient to sustain the claim. It was not precipitated into the stream by the collision, but was thrown overboard. There is no proof that it was necessary to throw over any coals, nor proof how much was thrown over. It appears, indeed, that the master, mate and one of the engineers of the *Willamette* left their vessel at once after the collision, and that the coals were thrown overboard by direction of the head fireman. A great deal of water undoubtedly came into the ship, but it does not appear that the pumps were used, or any other means applied for its removal, nor that the throwing over the coal had any particular effect. I am therefore of opinion that it was resorted to without reasonable occasion, and I dismiss the claim.

ORDER.

Therefore order, in the sense of the foregoing, that the Claimants pay to the Libellants the sum of Mex. $882, for loss of the services of their vessel, and the expenses of repairs, with costs of this action.

GEO. F. SEWARD.

Assented to
C. P. BLETHEN,
W. C. BLANCHARD,
W. MORTON CLARK,
} *Associates.*

MIXED COURT.

November 14.

Before C. ALABASTER Esq.
and CHUN-WEI-YUEN.

Wang-ah-seng was prosecuted by the Municipal Council for working a sampan without a license. He produced a letter from Messrs. Donaldson and Co., stating that he was in their private employment and did not pay for hire. The question therefore arises whether sampans thus employed are, or are not, amenable to the license regulations. The case was adjourned.

November 14.

Before DR. JENKINS
and CHUN-WEI-YUEN.

Wang-a-si was charged with having in his possession five balls of opium supposed to be stolen. He alleged that he had bought it from a Cantonese fireman, named Lien-foh, on board the *Rona*.

The Police, however, had made enquiry on board the *Rona*, and every one on board denied having sold it.

The Court decided that the prisoner should be detained in custody for a week, and the opium kept at the Police Office for reclamation; if not reclaimed within a week, to be sold and one-half of the proceeds to go to the Police and the other half to the Court.

November 16

J. M. NIXON *v.* SHUN-SHUH-TYING.

The plaintiff sought to recover Tl. 161.25 for godown rent on 1,000 bales of Nankins and commission on their subsequent sale.

The defendant alleged that he had already paid the sum to one Pung-za-dong at that time comprador of Bruckes & Co.

As Mr. Nixon denied this, the case was adjourned for the production of Pung's evidence.

November 16th.

Before C. ALABASTER, Esq.,
SHU-HAE-FUNG and CHUN-WEI-YUEN.

MESSRS. HALL & HOLTZ *v.* FANG-CHEN-LU.

The Court gave judgement in this case for the defendant.

MESSRS. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. *v.* TUCK-SING.

In this case Mr. Petrie applied for an adjournment sine die. He stated that Tuck-sing had paid a certain sum on account and had promised to make a settlement as soon as he could come to terms with his principal.

The Court granted the application.

MESSRS. SMITH KENNEDY & CO.
v. WANG-KIN-KEE.

This case was adjourned from the 9th instant on the representation of Mr. Westall, who stated that his witnesses were keeping out of the way. He considered that Wang-kin-kee was clearly culpable or else why did not the Chinaman come forward and give their evidence, and added that Mr. Hargreaves settled the agreement here with Wang-kin-kee.

WANG-KIN-KEE said that at the date of the agreement and for some time previously he had been away from Shanghai, and that he did not return to the place until some considerable time after it purported to be executed.

The Court adjourned the case to enable Mr. Hargreaves and the Chinese witnesses to appear and give evidence.

MESSRS. SHAW BROS. *v.* CHUN-MOW.

This case was adjourned from the last sitting for the production of Wei who had signed the agreement on behalf of the Chun Mow hong. Wei now stated that he was authorized to sign for the hong, a statement that was denied by a partner. Messrs. Shaw stated that they had lost another charter in consequence of depending on Wei's signature.

The Court—Wei who signed the agreement to execute the charter party is liable in Tls. 500, to be paid within a fortnight.

MESSRS. WALLER & CO. *v.* KEU PIDIN.

Messrs. Waller said that before the last sitting of the Court, they had never heard the amount paid by Keu Pidin estimated at anything but Tls. 7,500. Keu Pidin had promised to take a share of the value of Tls. 15,000, but instead of this had only paid Tls. 7,500, and had undertaken to find a person to take the difference between the share he had promised to take and that which he had actually taken. This, however, he failed in doing.

Keu Pidin in answer stated that he had paid Tls. 15,000, in bank notes to Mr. Waller personally.

This payment was explained by Messrs. Waller, as having reference to some dealings in silk.

This statement Keu Pidin denied. He said that the dealings in silk between the plaintiffs and himself only extended to the endorsing of a bill of his, to enable him to get money more readily for the silks, and had nothing whatever to do with this question.

The Court adjourned the case that evidence in the shape of cheques and so forth might be got from the bank.

CHUNG-CHANG *v.* AH-YU-TI.

This was an action to recover delivery orders for 25 chests of opium, handed by the plaintiff to the Compradore of the Comptoir d'Escompte, as security for a loan he desired to obtain from the Bank, but which it was alleged the latter had appropriated and mortgaged on his own account to the defendant.

The evidence elicited was as follows:—On the one instant, the plaintiff handed to the Comptoir d'Escompte Compradore, twenty orders representing 100 chests of opium, with a view of obtaining a loan of Tls. 40,000 from the Bank. The Compradore however appropriated them for his own purposes, handing five of the orders representing 25 chests of opium to Ah-yu-ti, as security for a previous loan and a further advance.

The Comptoir d'Escompte Compradore insisted that the orders were lent to him to obtain an advance.

Mr. MAINTZ deposed that opium orders were negotiable without endorsement. His compradore consulted him as to whether those in question were negotiable documents.

A letter of hypothecation was handed in, dated 7th November, which the Comptoir d'Escompte's compradore stated to have been signed by him on that day, when he obtained Tls. 6,000 which he immediately used. The money was paid to him in sycee. He was at Tai-wo on the night of the 7th—not absconding. He was carrying on business, and had no reason to abscond. He had only borrowed the 25 chests of opium, which were Yu-hing's—not the plaintiff's.

Case adjourned.

Two other cases were called on which were both adjourned. One, Hugemeyer *v.* Chen-hsi-yu, because the defendant was at Ningpo; another, Jansen *v.* Wang-seo because the defendant could not be found.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION COURT.

November 12.

Before J. FRASER, Esq.

WILSON *v.* LLOYD.

In this case Wilson, a watchman in the employ of Messrs. Dent & Co., charged Lloyd, the chief officer of the *Fusiyama*, with having assaulted him.

It appeared that Wilson had invited a quarter-master of the *Fusiyama's* to come on shore and drink with him. The chief officer, however, had refused to let the man go.

Subsequently, as the first and second officers of the *Fusiyama* were walking through the premises of Messrs. Dent & Co.'s godown, Wilson, who was intoxicated, got a pistol out of the watch-house, fastened the gate of the yard and refused to let any man pass until his hat, which he charged Lloyd with having taken, was returned to him. At the same time he pointed the pistol at Lloyd's head. Lloyd sprang forward, snatched it out of his hand and struck him on the head with it.

The Court, on the evidence of Lloyd, the defendant, proves the assault. This officer states that after wresting the pistol out of Wilson's hand he struck him on the head with it. Now, the first act of assault, that of wresting away the pistol, was in self-defence; but the second, that of striking Wilson on the head, was aggressive. Taking, however, into consideration the provocation received, a fine of $2 is, in our judgment, sufficient to meet the exigencies of the case.

THE following announcement of a relaxation in the Russian passport system may be interesting to any future traveller by the Siberian route.

Les étrangers arrivant en Russie, par mer, dans les lieux situés sur les frontières de terre ou dans les ports, avec les passeports exigés, doivent viser par nos légations ou nos consulats, peuvent séjourner en ces lieux ou partout ailleurs en Russie, avec les passe-ports nationaux, pendant six mois, sans demande de permis spécial établi pour le séjour des étrangers en Russie. A leur arrivée, chacun d'eux est tenu de présenter à l'autorité locale du port son passe-port national, pour qu'elle y inscrive que tel étranger est autorisé à séjourner en Russie jusqu'à telle date (pas plus de six mois); s'il veut y demeurer plus long temps, il est tenu de solliciter le permis établi pour le séjour des étrangers dans l'empire.

Les étrangers qui ne sont pas restés plus six mois dans un lieu situé sur la frontière ou un port de mer ou à l'intérieur de l'empire peuvent ressortir du pays, soit par terre, par mer, quelque soit d'ailleurs le point par lequel ils y étaient primitivement entrés, et les mêmes passe-ports qu'ils avaient à leur arrivée, après l'apposition sur ces passe-ports d'un visa de l'autorité locale de la police, constatant que rien ne s'oppose à leur départ.

Pour obvier aux inconvenients fréquemment ressentis par le grand maître de police de St. Petersbourg l'honneur d'annoncer aux étrangers arrivant dans cette capitale qu'ils sont invités à présenter leurs passe-ports nationaux, dans les six quatre heures après leur arrivée, au bureau du quartier de la police, qui est chargé de transmettre au bureau des étrangers, d'où après l'opposition du visa nécessaire à la continuation de leur séjour en Russie, il est tenu de les renvoyer dûment légalisés aux porteurs.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

SHARES AND STOCKS.

Banks.	Shares	Paid up.	Last Sales.
	£	£	£
Agra & Masterman's Bank	40	20	11 1/2
Asiatic Banking Corporation	20	10	2 1/2
Bank of Hindustan China and Japan	100	50	37 1/2
Commercial Bank Corporation	25	12	3 1/2
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	20	20	20
Central Bank	25	12	3 1/2
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	20	20	21
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	25	25	37 1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Company	$125	125	125
Oriental Bank Corporation	25	12	1 1/2

COMMERCIAL COS.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.
Shanghai Dock Co.	500	500	250
Shanghai Club	400	400	15
Shanghai Gas Co.	100	100	15
Hongkew Wharf Co.	1,000	1,000	50
Shanghai Wharf Co.	1,000	1,000	50
Shanghai S. N. Co.	1,000	1,000	60
S. Brick & Saw Mill Co.	500	500	50
S. Tug & Lighter Co.	850	850	50
Shanghai Horse Bazaar	50	50	0.75
French Gas Co.	50	50	5
China Fire Insurance Co.	5,000	500	125
North-China Insurance Co.	5,000	1,000	125

* Since suspended (5th Oct.)

EXCHANGE.

On London.—Bank Rate.
Sight, ...6s. 0*d.* .....p ti
6 mo. sight, ...6s 2½*d.*
Credits, 6 mo's....6s. 3½*d.*
Bills with Docs.
6 mos. .....6s. 4*d.*

On Paris.—Credits, 6 mos. sight
Fcs. 7 92½ per Tl
Documents, 6 mo. sight
Fcs. 7.97½ per Tl

On Calcutta. { Bank Bills, accepted. 3d
{ Rs. 201

On Bombay. { Bank Bills, accepted. 4d
{ Rs 200

On Hongkong { Bank, 3 d/s. 26½ p cent disc.
{ Private 15 d/s. 26½ " "

Mex. Dollars 73.3
Carolus—74.4
Gold Bars, 95 touch, Tls. 16.6.
Bar Silver, Tls. 111.4
Copper Cash 1,340 per Tael.

SHANGHAI LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Friday Evening, Nov. 16th.

SHIRTINGS,—		Tls.
Grey, 7 lbs.	per piece	2.35 a 2.40
" 8½ a 8¾ "	"	2.80 a 2.90
" 9 a 9½ lbs.	"	3.00 a 3.20
White, 56 Reed	"	2.35 a 2.40
" 64 "	"	2.70 a 2.80
" 66 a 72 Reed	"	2.85 a 3.50
T-CLOTHS,—		
6 to 7 lbs	per piece	2.15 a 2.20
AMERICAN DRILLS,—		
40 yards	"	6.00 a 6.50
JEANS, 30 yards	"	No stock.
SHEETINGS,— 40 yds., cutties 10 & 11= lbs. 13½ to 14½	"	6.60
SPANISH STRIPES,—		
According to quality & asst.	p.yd.	0.65 a 0.70
LONG ELLS,—		
Scarlet	per piece	7.80
Assorted	"	7.20 a 7.30
Other marks Scarlet	"	7.50 a 7.60
Assorted	"	7.00 a 7.10
CAMLETS,—S	"	15.00 a 16.00
S S	"	15.00 a 15.50
S S S	"	13.00 a 15.50
Shirting market firm		
LEAD	per piced	4.40 a 4.50
IRON,—		
Bar	per picul	2.20 a 2.30
Nail Rod	"	2.35 a 2.45
Hoop	"	2.30 a 2.40
STEEL,—Swedish	per tub	4.00
TIN,—Malacca	per picul	18.0 a 20.0
Inferior	"	
TIN PLATES	per box	4.00 a 4.50
COALS,—		
Cardiff from ship p.ton		10.75
North Wales,	"	10.00
English,	"	9.50
Anthracite,	"	12.00
Sydney,	"	8.00
Japan,	"	6.00
Formosa,	"	5.50
SUGAR,—		
Canton, No. 1, White, new,	per pcl.	4.80 a 5.20
Brown,	"	3.60 a 4.20
Swatow, White	"	
Brown	"	
Amoy, White	"	3.20 a 3.30
Brown	"	1.50 a 2.20
RICE,—Bengal, White	"	
Siam, Cargo, com.	"	
White	"	
OPIUM.—		
Malwa, New,	...Tls.	660
Patna, New,	...Tls.	456 a 457
Benares,	.....Tls.	460

[*Edited by* R. S. GUNDRY. *Printed and Published every Saturday, at the North-China Herald Office, Shanghai.*]

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SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
North-China Herald.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17TH, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &C.,
(FREE FROM ADULTERAITON),
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

705 2lap April 21st, 1866.

THE TROPICAL RESIDENT AT HOME.
LETTERS addressed to Europeans on their Return from India and the Colonies, on subjects connected with their Health and General Welfare.

By EDWARD J. WARING, M.D., F.L.S., &c.

Author of the Manual of Practical Therapeutics.

Cloth, gilt, sea., Price 6s., exclusive of Postage. Orders received through all Booksellers.

LONDON:—MESSRS. CHURCHHILL & SONS, 11, New Burlington Street.

t-a-m 29de 967 Shanghai, 29th Sept. 1866.

BENZINE COLLAS.
THIS preparation is of the greatest use in dissolving out all greasy stains from Silk, Cloths, and Wearing Apparel of every description, as also from Furniture, Carpets, &c. However delicate the fabric, this liquid will not damage it; and being perfectly neutral, it may be used for removing Grease Stains from Valuable Papers and Drawings. For cleaning Gloves it stands unrivalled Price 1s. 6d.

Agents, J. Sanger & Son; 150, Oxford Street, London, Watson, Cleave & Co., Shanghai and all Chemists and Druggists. Observe the name, "COLLAS," all others are counterfeits.

o-a-f 17le-1867 696 Feb., 17th 1866.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE.
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON
are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS
suitable for all parts of the World. Their stocks consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS.

The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into a mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,
of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,
BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
196.197 & 198, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

** Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.

31oc-67 1292

JOYCE'S AMMUNITION.
ESTABLISHED 1820.

THE following articles of the best quality, for Sporting and Military purposes, may be had of all Gunmakers and dealers in Gunpowder.

Treble Waterproof Central Fire Percussion Caps.

Chemically-prepared Cloth Felt and Paper Waddings, Cartridge Cases for Breech-loading Guns, and Wire Cartridges for Killing Game at long distances.

FREDERICK JOYCE & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers,
67, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C., Contractors to Her Majesty's War Department. Wholesale only.

o-a-f 440 1lau 11th August, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COLTS' REVOLVERS,
As supplied to and adopted by the English, American, Russian, Prussian, and many other Governments, are recognised to be the most durable and efficient Revolvers existing for House Protection, Travellers and Officers. Colt's celebrated Revolving

RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS
AND
PISTOL-CARBINES
(Pistol with attachable stock.) Exhibition Prize Medal awarded, 1862. Beware of Counterfeits. Every arm is London-proved, and bears the Company's trade marks.

HOLSTERS, BELTS, POUCHES, AMMUNITION,

Address—
COLT'S FIRE-ARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON,
Also to be had through any India or Colonial Agency.

18ma-67 o-a-f 698 March 18th, 1866.

TO IMPORTERS.
THE undersigned beg to remind Importers of Wearing Apparel, and Boots and Shoes, of the many advantages which their long experience as Manufacturers and Shippers, their vast resources, and their intimate knowledge of the requirements of Foreign and Colonial Markets enable them to offer.

Assorted Sample Cases forwarded on receipt of remittance or order on London Agent.

E. MOSES & SON,
Corner of Minories and Aldgate, London
26ja 1291 3rd November, 1866.

THOMAS HUME,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
REAL ESTATE
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.
YOKOHAMA.

tf 713 May 10th, 1866.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

tf 1113 Shanghai, 13th Oct., 1866

NOTICE.
AT the Bazaar, to be held in aid of the Church Building Fund, early in January, 1867, will be issued, No. 1 of

"THE BUND,"

A Miscellany of Prose and Verse, Facts and Fiction.

Ladies and Gentlemen desiring to contribute, are requested to send their papers addressed as under—

To the Editors of
"THE BUND."
Care of R. S. Gundry,
N.o-2-w *North-China Herald Office.*
1217 Shanghai, 26th Oct., 1866.

St. Andrew's Society.
THE Anniversary Dinner in honor of the Patron Saint, will take place at the Club, on Friday, the 30th November, at 7.30 P.M.

Members desirous of attending will signify their intention to the interim Secretary of the Society Mr. John Anderson, at the Club, and also give the names of such guests as they may wish to introduce.

Scotsmen and others connected with Scotland not yet become Members of the Society are invited to enrol themselves.

CHARLES A. WINCHESTER,
Proeser.

30no 1378 Shanghai, 12th Nov., 1866.

SEAMEN'S CHURCH, SHANGHAI.
SERVICES are held in the above Church on every Sunday,
At half-past 10 o'clock A.M.,
And
3 o'clock P.M.
By the Revd. M. KAUFMANN, *Chaplain*

Seamen are earnestly invited to attend.

Shanghai, 5th July, 1865

At the North-China Herald Office,
Bills of Lading per ship.
Charter Parties.
Powers of Attorney, and Wills.
Protests, English and American.
Comprador Check Books.
Shipping Orders, in Book.
Bills of Exchange, in Book.
Blank Forms of Custom-house Permits for Shipping and Lading Goods.
Shipping Article.
Bill of Sale.
Declaration of Ownership
Ship's Wages List

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING.
CARDS Printed from ENGRAVED COPPER PLATES at the *North-China Herald* Office.

Shanghai May, 1863.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	FROM	SAILED	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
Nov. 11	Fire Queen	Am str	1133	Gray	Hankow	Nov. 8	General	Russell and Co
... 11	Fusi-Yama	Br str	1200	Hardie	Hankow	... 8	do	Dent and Co
... 12	Corea	Br str	648	Russell	Tientsin	... 5	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 12	Viscount Canning	Siam str	532	Gottlich	Put back		(Broke down)	A. R. Tilby and Co
... 12	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	... 11	General	Russell and Co
... 12	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	... 9	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 13	Szechuen	Am str	554	Bisbee	Tientsin	... 6	do	Russell and Co
... 13	Tun-sin	Br str	610	Bound	Nagasaki	... 9	do	Geo. Barnet and Co
... 13	Rona	Br str	784	Morrison	Hongkong	... 3	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 13	Singapore	Br str	781	Wilkinson	Hongkong	... 9	do	P. & O. Co
... 13	Sarah	Br bg	186	Burns	Chefoo	... 4	do	Bradwell, Bloor and Co
... 13	Magenta	H. I. M.	.....		Tientsin	... 8		
... 14	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	... 12	do	Russell and Co
... 14	Kiang-loong	Am str	945	West	Hankow	... 11	do	Augustine Heard and Co
... 14	Shanse	Am str	551	Prand	Hankow	... 11	do	Russell and Co
... 14	Diana	Dut bark	256		Newchwang	... 9	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 15	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	... 14	do	David Sassoon, Sons & Co
... 15	Shaftesbury	Br str	524	Aitkins	Tientsin & Chefoo		do	Smith, Kennedy and Co
... 15	Nanzing	Br str	419	Tulloh	Tientsin	... 11	do	Trautmann and Co
... 15	Fenella	Chi str	179		Cruise			Chinese Government
... 16	Kiangse	Am str	754	Law	Ningpo	... 15	do	Russell and Co
... 16	Eliza Mary	Br sch	126	Hoole	Hakodadi	Oct. 31	Sea Weed	Glover and Co
... 16	Peiho	Prus bg	303		Nicolajeofki	... 12	Ballast	Order
... 16	Emily W. Seyburn	Am sch	236	Armstrong	Nagasaki	Nov. 12	General	T. Kroes and Co
... 16	Confucius	Chi str	265	McCaslin				
... 16	Pluto	Chi str	170	Pike				
... 16	Bustard	H.M.G.B.	.....	Magusy	Nagasaki	... 5		

DEPARTURES.
FROM THE ANCHORAGE.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DISPATCHED BY.
Nov. 10	Aden	Br str	507	Davies	Hongkong	Silk, &c.	P. & O. Co
... 10	Vulcan	Br str	130	Randall	Fuchau	Sundries & Re-exports	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 11	Glengyle	Br str	1200	Hooper	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 11	Plymouth Rock	Am str	2397	Simmons	Hankow & Ports		Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 12	Edith Banfield	Br bnq	389	Mitchell	New York	Teas	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 12	St. George	Siam bnq	319	Davies	Amoy & Bangkok	Cotton, etc.	Master
... 12	John Lidgett	Br sh	770	Robson	Fuchau	Re-exports.	Gilman and Co
... 12	City of Nantes	Br str	345	Mooney	Nagasaki	Cotton, etc.	C. Ryley
... 12	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 13	City of Quebec	Br sh	664	Peebles	London	Tea, etc.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 13	Elisabea	Prus bg	224	Köhn	Nagasaki	Cotton, etc.	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 13	Renown	Br bnq	460	Adams	Fuchau	Teas	Bourjau, Hübener and Co
... 13	Osprey	Br sh	897	Andrews	Fuchau	Ballast	Master
... 13	Cingala	Br sh	799	Nelson	Fuchau	Re-exports	Frazar and Co
... 13	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 13	Confucius	Chi str	265	McCaslin	Cruise		Chinese Government
... 13	Sea Witch	Br bnq	379	Bowles	New York	Teas	Smith, Kennedy and Co
... 14	Azof	Br str	467	Baker	Yokohama	Cotton, etc.	P. & O. Co.
... 14	Emperor	Br str	106	James	Nagasaki	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 14	Maggie Leslie	Br bnq	468	Stephen	Nagasaki	Cotton, etc.	Frazar and Co
... 14	Kaffir Chief	Br sch	186	Catto	Nagasaki	do	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 14	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Re-exports	Russell and Co
... 16	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons & Co
... 16	Fusi-Yama	Br str	1200	Hardie	Hankow & Ports		Dent and Co
... 15	Fire Queen	Am str	1133	Gray	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 16	Nanzing	Br str	419	Tulloh	Tientsin	Tea, etc.	Trautmann and Co
... 16	Viscount Canning	Siam str	532	Gallict	Newchwang	Opium, etc.	A. R. Tilby and Co
... 16	Nellie Abbott	Am bnq	438	Jordan	Nagasaki	Cotton & Re-exports	Glover and Co
... 16	Nepaul	Br str	541	Hector	Yokohama	do	P. & O. Co
... 16	Szechuen	Am str	551	Bisbee	Chefoo & Tientsin	Tea, etc.	Russell and Co
... 16	Rona	Br str	784	Morrison	Hongkong	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 16	Corea	Br str	648	Russell	Chefoo & Taku	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 16	Kiangse	Am str	574	Law	Ningpo	Opium, etc,	Russell and Co

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No.&SEQ.	SHIP'S NAME	COMMANDER	FLAG & RIG	TONNAGE	DATE OF ARRIVAL	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	REMARKS
tonkadoo	Anna		Am str	70	Apr 12	Chinkiang	H. Fogg and Co.		Laid up
1 c	China		Br str	25			Trautmann and Co.		Laid up
	Confucius	McCaslin	Chi str	265	Nov 16				
4 s	Faust		— str	30					Laid up
H W	Fee-loong	Olsen	Chi str		Oct 6	Nanking	Chinese Government		
Wusung	Fenella		Chi str	179	Nov 15	Cruise	Chinese Government		
4 s	Grete	Godow	Prus str	30	Jan 13		Wm. Pustau and Co.		Laid up
4 s	Heachow	Comstock	Am str	30		Sedong	F. J. Falls		
6 p	Hongkong	Hallette	Am str	209	July 29	Saddles	Jenkins and Co		
5 s	Kiang-loong	West	Am str	945	Nov 14	Hankow	Augustine Heard and Co	Hankow	18th instant
	Kiangse	Law	Am str	574	Nov 16	Ningpo	Russell and Co		
M I M	Labourdonnais	Higedit	Fr str	872	Oct 21	Yokohama	Messageries Imperiales	H'kong with Mails	After ar J. Mail
5 p	Louisa		Br str		July 12	Ningpo	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.		
	Pluto	Pike	Chi str	170	Nov 16				
7 p	Qui-Quata	Chingjay	Chi str	300	July 12	Wusung	Chinese Government		
3 p	Shaftesbury	Aitkins	Br str	524	Nov 15		Smith, Kennedy & Co	Taku	Early
1 s	Shanyuan		Br str	30			Trautmann and Co.		Laid up
S S N J	Shanse	Prand	Am str	551	Nov 14	Hankow	Russell and Co	Hankow & Ports	18th instant
M D	Shoosy-leen	Lanham	Br str	492	Oct 28	Hongkong	Smith, Kennedy and Co	Taku	Early
P & O M	Singapore	Wilkinson	Br str	781	Nov 13	Hongkong	P. & O. Co.	H'kong with Mails	25th instant
3 s	Tatung	Cook	Am str	107	Oct 13	Hankow	H Fogg and Co		
6 p	Ta-Yung	Hutchinson	Br str	105	Oct 17	Hongkong	Russell and Co		
1 s	Tsatlee	Tubbs	Am str	60	Feb 19	Soochow	Russell and Co		Laid up
O J	Tun-sin	Bound	Br str	610	Nov 13	Nagasaki	Geo. Barnet and Co	Nagasaki	21st instant
J M J	Varuna	Stephens	Jap str	867	Oct 6	Nagasaki	Glover and Co	Nagasaki	Cld. 16th inst
5 p	Wan-Loong-Fei	Merrills	Br str	45	Sept 16	Launched			Laid up
5 p	Whampoa		Br str	315	Dec 25	Ningpo	Glover and Co	Nagasaki	18th instant
	27 STEAMERS								

RECEIVING SHIPS AND HULKS.

No.&SEQ	NAME.	COMMANDER.	FLAG.	TONNAGE.	AGENTS.
	Receiving Ships.				
3 s	Ariel	Deslandes	British ship	596	P. F. Cama and Co
4 s	Berwick Walls	Patridge	British ship	685	Jardine, Matheson and Co
4 s	Emily Jane	Roundy	American ship	490	Augustine Heard and Co
4 s	Water Witch	Lewis	British barque	297	Captain Lewis, on board
3 s	Wellington	Bennett	British barque	412	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
	Hulks.				
7 p	Bethel	Rev. Kauffman	American barque	286	Church Trustees
3 s	Frederick VII	Watson	British barque	350	Imperial Customs
O U L	Keen-ta	Holmes	American barque	341	Powder Magazine Chinese Government
O D	Kingsan	Brown	American ship	570	Captain Patridge
1 s	Lady McNaughten	Green	American barque	490	Messageries Imperiales
8 p	Melbourne	Pilday	British ship	504	Shaw, Brothers & Co.
O U L	Ngapuhi	Gardner	British barque	545	Harbor Master
5 p	Nimrod	Howard	British barque	262	H. I. M.'s Customs

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SHANGHAI TEA, SILK, COTTON, AND OPIUM RETURNS FOR SEASON COMMENCING JUNE 1, 1866

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Souchong.	Dust.	Flowery Pekoe.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			202,630.04	...	8,647.43	...	316.16	211,593.63	2,355.45	550.51	15,587.51	2,875.18	28.51	1,696.97	5,813.73	11,805.97	40,707.83
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

COAST PORTS.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Souchong.	Oolong.	Flowery Pekoe.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun-powder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			10,392.61	...	...	...	3,614.35	14,006.66	...	...	...	606.55	...	...	...	70.04	676.59
Nanzing	November 10...	Tientsin	311.25	...	...	...	122.19	433.44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ying-tsze-fei	November 10...	Tientsin	507.81	...	...	...	...	507.81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	11,211.67	...	...	...	3,736.54	14,947.91	...	...	...	606.55	...	...	...	70.04	676.59

SILK.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Raw.		Thrown.		Total.		Japan. Re-exports & Transhipments.				Coarse.		Refuse.		Cocoons.	
			Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs
Total as per last Report			4634	3440.35	...	...	6672	3723.85	...	105	...	...	1271	1491.76	...	...	...	...
Ganges	November 16		1351	1089.88	...	...	1351	1089.88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aden	" 16		479	381.62	...	...	479	381.62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	6464	4912.45	...	...	8502	5195.35	...	105	...	...	1271	1491.76	...	...	...	...

AMERICA.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Raw.		Thrown.		Total.		Japan. Re-exports.		Japan. Transhipment		Coarse.		Refuse.		Cocoons.	
			Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs
Total as per last Report			678	518.63	...	...	678	518.63	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

COTTON.

Ship.	Cleared.	Great Britain. Export.	Great Britain. Re-export.	Great Britain. Tran-shipped.	Hongkong. Export.	Hongkong. Re-export.	Hongkong. Tran-shipped.	Coast Ports. Export.	Coast Ports. Re-export.	Coast Ports. Tran-shipped.	Japan. Export.	Japan. Re-export.	Japan. Tran-shipped.	America. Export.	America. Re-export.	America. Tran-shipped.	Total Piculs.
Total as per last Report		1982.60	...	...	822.66	2330.84	342.00	6335.20	2798.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,013.26
Maria	November 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	62.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62.50
Fuzi-Yama	do. 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	87.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87.00
Prince Kung	do. 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	118.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118.00
St. George	do. 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	402.50	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	408.50
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		1982.60	...	...	822.66	2330.84	342.00	7005.20	2804.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,719.26

OPIUM.

OPIUM RETURN FOR WEEK ENDING 3RD NOVEMBER, 1866.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa. Chests.	Malwa. Weight.	Patna. Chests.	Patna. Weight.	Benares. Chests.	Benares. Weight.	Persian. Chests.	Persian. Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	357	357.00	150	180.00	40	48.00	...	...
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imported direct to the shore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	357	357.00	150	180.00	40	48.00	...	...
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	7	7.00	90	108.00	6	7.20	...	...

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang. Chests.	Chinkiang. Weight.	Kiukiang. Chests.	Kiukiang. Weight.	Hankow. Chests.	Hankow. Weight.	Chefoo. Chests.	Chefoo. Weight.	Tientsin. Chests.	Tientsin. Weight.	Newchwang. Chests.	Newchwang. Weight.	Ningpo. Chests.	Ningpo. Weight.	Foochow. Chests.	Foochow. Weight.	Hongkong. Chests.	Hongkong. Weight.	Takao. Chests.	Takao. Weight.	Total. Chests.	Total. Weight.
Malwa	100	100.00	63	63.00	105	105.00	...	...	...	...	217½	217.50	72	72.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	557½	557.50
Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	12.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	12.00
Benares	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	100	100.00	63	63.00	105	105.00	...	...	...	...	217½	217.50	82	84.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	567½	569.50

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